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AMONG US

Newsletter of the Committee on International Relations

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ADIOS....

With this number AMONG US completes its second year in its colorful planograph form. Five issues of nearly 50,000 copies each have been sent to the offices of city and county superintendents of public schools, administrators of parochial schools, libraries, teachers colleges, universities, and a limited list of individual teachers and laymen. Hundreds of our friends have written to tell us of the usefulness of the publication. We are grateful for their favorable comments and for the material supplied for publication. The NEA Committee on International Relations and the NEA Research Division hope that this newsletter may continue to serve its friends in the school year 1943-44.

AWARDS FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDY

The Institute of International Education, of which Stephen Duggan is director, has announced the award of seventeen grants for research at universities and libraries in Latin America during 1943. The appointments were made by the Institute on the recommendation of an eminent group of United States educators interested in the other American republics.

Most of these awards provide for both travel and maintenance. The seventeen honored students have chosen fifteen different universities.

A detailed list of the personnel and the awards can be obtained from the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City.

CELEBRATIONS ON PAN AMERICAN DAY

Nations of the New World joined on April 14 in the broadest and most significant observance of Pan American Day since that international holiday was established. This year's commemoration of the day stressed the close unity and cooperation between the American republics in the fight against the forces of aggression.

In keeping with a resolution adopted at the Second Inter-American Congress of Municipalities urging cities of all the American republics to celebrate the anniversary, a record-breaking number of them held commemoration programs, religious, civil and military ceremonies, parades and rallies, ship launchings, forums and fiestas. Ambitious plans for celebration of the day along these and other lines took place from Maine to California, from Texas to Minnesota.

A major feature of the celebration in Washington was an address by Secretary of State Cordell Hull before the governing board of the Pan American Union. Another important event at the Pan American Union was a concert by the Schola Cantorum of New York, in the Hall of the Americas.

Miami, important gateway for communication and travel between North and South America, presented a glowing tribute to the twenty-one republics of this hemisphere. Army, Navy, and Marine units joined in an impressive parade, leaders from government and industry addressed a rally, and a typical fiesta was held.

A number of ships were launched in honor of celebrated heroes of the other Americas. The wife

(Continued on page 2)

of the Brazilian Ambassador to Washington, Senhora Martins, was chosen to christen one of the ships with the name of Jose Bonifacio, famed Brazilian hero. Ships launched in Texas and California are named after Benito Juarez and Miguel Hidalgo of Mexico, and Simon Bolivar, the great South American Liberator.

The Pan American Association of Philadelphia gave a luncheon in honor of Latin American consuls in that city. The Baltimore Museum of Art planned a film program and reception; Cleveland and St. Louis made extensive preparations for observing the day.

The Office of Civilian Defense distributed program material and suggestions for displays to more than 12,000 local defense councils, and the American Library Association in Chicago issued special material to libraries. These were all in addition to the regular circulation of a wide range of program aids and suggestions by the Pan American Union.

In the other American republics, reports indicated that Pan American Day was celebrated on a scale never before approached. Presidents of many of the other American nations delivered addresses or issued pronouncements paying tribute to the American ideals of continental fraternity and united action. Joining them in expressing the sentiments of the day was a host of diplomatic, civic, and educational leaders.

Parades, fiestas, public demonstrations, special programs in schools, and many other events were utilized in Central and South America to express devotion to New World principles of freedom and democracy.

Ambassadors from the many countries stationed in Washington emphasized that Pan American Day is both national and international in its scope, covering the material and spiritual hopes of the American hemisphere.

Ambassador Carlos Martins of Brazil said:

> "By reviewing each year the celebration of a policy which represents, today more than ever, a constant example of solidarity and organization on an international basis, Pan American Day is for Brazil a national, not less than a continental anniversary."

Ambassador Adrian Recinos of Guatemala declared:

> "Let us resolve, on Pan American Day, that we must do something to bridge the gap between North and South America by giving more attention to the difference in the language. When Spanish is taught in the schools of this country as English in our schools, a better foundation will have been laid for the understanding that we all want to prevail in our mutual intercourse."

Ambassador Leon DeBayle of Nicaragua emphasized "the friendly relations between the two continents that are so happily increasing," while Dr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru, said:

> "It is gratifying to notice as the years go by the value and significance of Pan Americanism is growing more evident. While there are forces that tend to destroy, the bond which unites our Americas is fortifying. Let us strengthen this bond. If peoples can live on our continent in peace and harmony, elsewhere they need not lose hope. Therein lies the future of mankind."

Argentine Ambassador Felipe A. Espil said "it is a fitting occasion to voice afresh the undying hope for an ever closer and increasingly fruitful cooperation among the 21 republics which have sat in council together for over half a century."

Venezuelan Ambassador Diogenes Escalante, commending the Good Neighbor policy, added:

> "Thanks to this reality, we are privileged today to observe for the first time in the history of the world, the comforting spectacle of a whole continent in a common effort to develop its vast economic resources for the welfare of mankind and to defend its liberties."

Chilean Ambassador Rodolfo Michels observed:

> "In the difficult and uncertain times and anguished hours through which our continent is passing, it behooves us to reflect and to think about the duty of making firmer and stronger the spiritual, economic and political ties which bind the republics of this hemisphere so closely that no one may dispute that the destiny of one affects and influences all America."

Ecuadorian Ambassador Alfaro noted "the increasing of good will and understanding throughout the Americas," and Paraguayan Ambassador Valazquez said "we are all delighted to see the ever-growing tide of freedom, with the impetus of the assurance and faith of God-fearing peoples, cover and bury forever any attempt to weaken or to destroy the unsurpassed ideals of democracy."

Cuban Ambassador Concheso asserted that "Pan Americanism is a reality and it is the doctrine of a youthful, strong world, without hatreds and with an unlimited perspective." In the future, he said, Pan Americanism "will be a model of unity and compenetration to those who will create the world of tomorrow."

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The Rocky Mountain Council on Inter-American Affairs sponsored an art exhibit on the campus of Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colorado, during the month of March. The office of the Council is located in the Mary Reed Library, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

NEW AIR GATEWAY IN NEW ORLEANS

The United States soon will have three busy air gateways into the other Americas. Provision for a third gateway is made in the recent action of the Civil Aeronautics Board in granting Pan American Airways the right to operate between New Orleans and Guatemala City by way of Merida, Mexico.

Two other outlets to vast networks of airlines in Central and South America are Brownsville, Texas, and Miami, Florida. The linking networks move technicians and vital materials north and south, east and west, in the great program of inter-American cooperation.

Now more important than ever to inter-American communications because of the shipping shortage, the Western Hemisphere air transport network has been extended during the war period. It has taken over part of the freight and passenger traffic formerly handled by ocean shipping. Remote hemisphere sources of strategic materials are being linked to this expanding air transport system.

Operations of all air lines in Latin America totaled 26,600,000 miles in 1940. Estimates have been made that this figure may reach 35,000,000 for 1942. The airline network in Latin America is two and one-half times greater than in domestic United States, altho the total mileage is about one-fourth.

The growing network serves as a life saver in hastening shipment of drugs to fight malaria and other tropical diseases among workers producing materials needed urgently for the United Nations war machine. And, complementing that program, the network hauls rubber and other materials out.

Thruout much of Latin America, the tropical jungles, swampy river basins, and towering mountain peaks offer almost insurmountable obstacles to ground travel.

A report just received by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, which is cooperating with the other Americas in a health and sanitation program, gives a vivid example of this.

A shipment of cement was needed at Iquitos, Peru. Iquitos is 735 air miles from Lima and is at the headwaters of the Amazon. The cement could not be air shipped. The cement-laden steamer sailed around Cape Horn to Belem, Brazil, up the Amazon to Iquitos, a 10,000 mile voyage to a spot only 735 miles by air from Lima. Other ships make the trip northward, thru the Panama Canal, to Belem, and up river, an 8000 mile voyage.

A survey of air cargo operation in Latin America by J. Parker Van Zandt, director of the Office of Air Transport Information, Commerce Department, illustrates the importance of the cargo plane.

The Transportes Aereos Centro-Americanos, known as Taca, carried 104,732,000 pounds of freight in the five-year period between 1937 and 1941, compared with 33,732,000 carried by United States domestic air carriers.

The Honduran port town of La Ceiba at one time imported most of its perishable food from the United States. Now it gets garden truck by airplane from the fertile valleys of Honduras itself. And on the return trip to Tegucigalpa the plane carries hardware, cement, and other merchandise needed in the interior. Tegucigalpa has no railway connections.

This interchange by air is going on all over the Americas.

In its opinion in the Pan American case, the Civil Aeronautics Board pointed out that, because of the world conflict, commercial relationships and travel among the Americas have experienced a tremendous increase.

"While we cannot forecast the results after the termination of the war," the opinion said, "it seems likely that these relationships will continue to exist and that a greatly increased percentage of intercontinental commercial travel and the bulk of first class mail to international destinations will be airborne."

The Board found that the new operation from New Orleans would effect savings varying from 300 to 700 miles in traffic going to Guatemala, El Salvador and San Jose, Costa Rica, from United States traffic originating east of the Rocky Mountains.

JEFFERSON'S ALL-AMERICAN SYSTEM

The recent celebration of the 200th birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson brought to mind again that he was the brilliant penman of the American Revolution; that in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence he laid the cornerstone of American democracy; that during the first twelve years under the Constitution he led and won the fight that definitely determined that ours should be a democratic republic. To many it came as something of a discovery that in his "Summary View" Jefferson set forth the justification for the revolutionary movement for independence that swept over the continent to the South and broke the connection with the Spanish Empire.

He declared that there was "no foundation in compact, in any acknowledged principle of colonization nor in reason" for the assumption that a colony should remain indefinitely under the autocratic domination of the mother country, since "expatriation is a natural right, and acted upon by all nations." He insisted that colonists "possessed the right which nature gave to all men of departing from the country in which chance, not choice had placed them, and of going in quest

(Continued on page 4)

of new habitations, and of establishing new societies under such laws and regulations as to them shall seem most likely to promote public happiness."

This philosopher of the American Revolution made a profound impression on the Spanish colonists and aroused in them the aspiration for independence.

Thruout Jefferson's political career he watched the developments in South America with eager interest. He was influential in keeping the United States out of the wars for independence from Spain because, altho he sympathized strongly with the movement, he was afraid of a possible United States imperialism. He wanted the South American nations to be free thru their own strength. With his breadth and penetration of vision he was, even then, giving thought to South America and its future relations with the United States. He was thinking of an all-American system, a hemisphere used as a laboratory for the testing of new ideas in the creation of a new society dedicated to liberty and the extension of broader opportunities for the human race.

Then as an old man in his eightieth year he received a copy of the Monroe Doctrine submitted to him by his disciple, Monroe, for his criticism and advice. About it he wrote one of his most historic letters in which he stated: "I could honestly join in the declaration proposed, that we aim not at the acquisition of any of those possessions but that we oppose with all our means the forcible interposition of any other Power or under any form or pretext, and most especially their transfer to any Power by conquest or acquisition in any way."

PAN AMERICAN LEAGUE SPREADS KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH, PORTUGUESE

Hundreds of Miami citizens, ranging from housewives to soldiers, are studying Spanish and Portuguese in classes arranged by the Pan American League.

The League is conducting some thirty-five classes in the two languages, with other classes in English for soldiers from the American and other allied nations.

Approximately 100 officers and enlisted men from the armies of Cuba and Brazil are recorded in the classes being taught English.

The classes are free and are financed by the League, which has some 20,000 members in the United States in about 600 city and county organizations.

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Latin American Exchange Rates can be found in each issue of the *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents.

TALKING BOOKS FOR BRAZILIAN BLIND

Preparation of special, slow-playing records for the use of the blind in Brazil, arranged by the Library of Congress of the United States, is another part of the broad program of inter-American unity.

Only recently, arrangements were made to supply a number of Braille books to the blind in Mexico, and equipment to make Braille books there was provided for the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City.

Other projects are under way in various areas to assist, the Brazilian program being but a part of the total contemplated for execution as may be possible in the future. Recording of the great works of literature was developed by the American Foundation for the Blind in 1934. More than 213,000 records of this type are now in use in the United States. The Brazilian recordings in Portuguese are the first to be made in a foreign language under the Library's supervision.

Mme. Lydia de Q. Sambaquy, librarian of the Departmento Administrativo do Servico Publico, is responsible for interesting the government of her country in talking books. She spent several months at the Library of Congress on a special fellowship and became impressed by the extensive use of talking books among the blind in the United States.

Mme. Sambaquy secured the cooperation of the Brazilian Embassy and a plan was worked out for the production of a special series of records composed of selections from the literary classics of Brazil.

Twenty-one discs were recorded. On these are included selections of romantic poetry, the satirical short stories of Machado de Assis, a complete novel, *Iracema*, by Jose de Aleacar, mystic descriptions of Brazilian landscapes and folk types by Euclides da Cunha, and the writings of such political figures as Joaquim Nabuco and Rui Barbosa.

RECENT NEA VISITORS

Among the Latin American visitors to the NEA Building in Washington have been the following: Professor Oscar Julio Maggiolo, Minister of Education (particularly interested now in rural education) and Jose Pedro Puig, Chief of School Motion Pictures (particularly interested in visual education). These two educators will visit a number of school systems in the United States in the next few months.

Dr. Durval Vianna, Director of the Miguel Conto Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is visiting in the United States. He is particularly interested in health education.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

OF HEMISPHERIC SIGNIFICANCE

The Challenge to the Schools has been prepared by the Education Committees of the Commission To Study the Organization of Peace and the League of Nations Association, Inc. (8 West 40th Street, New York City). It has been released to a selected list of educational journals and newspapers and has been mailed to many high schools.

The Challenge to the Schools has been endorsed by twenty-eight outstanding educators. Its text is as follows:

"Events have demonstrated beyond question that isolation will not be either possible or desirable for the United States in the post-war world. The great majority of the American people have accepted this idea. In a world so obviously interdependent, we see now that 'the alternative to organization by conquest is organization by consent.

"Winning the war and winning the peace are the twin objectives of our victory program. They must proceed simultaneously. Winning the peace means the establishing of a framework for international cooperation within which solutions of problems which concern the entire world community may be found by joint action of the members of that community.

"True international cooperation must be based on a sympathetic understanding by all peoples of cultures different from their own. But understanding alone is not enough. The United States, with other nations, must assume responsibilities for world order commensurate with its strength. It is therefore essential to provide the youth now in school with the information and to cultivate in them the attitudes that will enable them to act intelligently as citizens of the world community.

"This training of our youth can be achieved only by a tremendous educational effort. Our whole program must be rethought, so that each subject in the curriculum may make its contribution. History courses must show the inevitable trend of events toward organization of the world as a community of nations. Courses in economics can show how world economic integration may be achieved. The study of science cannot but indicate that science has reduced distances so that national boundaries have no longer their former significance. Parallel implications will appear throughout the curriculum. Obviously study of the problems of American democracy should place great emphasis on our obligations as a part of the world community. Opportunities must be provided for the systematic correlation of all these considerations so that every student will grasp the problem as a whole.

"In addition to this new emphasis in our schools, teachers must also assume their considerable share of responsibility for informing the citizens in their own communities who are no longer in school. Education must accordingly make a supreme effort in order that all our people may understand what is before us.

"It is a great challenge and a great opportunity. Our schools must rise to the occasion, to the end that the sons of America who are dying in this war shall not have died in vain."

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the benefit of universities that might like to plan similar projects when group travel between the United States and Latin American countries is again possible, the following recommendations are offered on the basis of experience with the "winter schools" of 1941-42. They are copied from *Report on the Inter-American Group Study Projects for South American Students and Professionals*, December 1941-March 1942, pages 20-21, by Dorothy M. Field, Secretary, Inter-American Group Study Projects, Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City.

(1) *One centralizing agency* to plan and promote the projects, and to coordinate travel, financial and hospitality arrangements for the Latin American groups, in close cooperation with participating universities and steamship lines.

(2) *More sessions, designed to contribute to Latin American progress.* The first step would be to find out the major problems with which Latin American countries are most deeply concerned; the second step to find the locale where a group of visiting students could best observe our methods of approaching these problems and do practical work under supervision of leading experts in the various fields. There might be a session for doctors, one for nurses, one for social workers, one for agronomists, one for engineers, and one for architects. For best results the size of each group should probably range between 20 and 50.

(3) *The teaching of English* to be given greater prominence in the curricula, at least until such time as adequate knowledge of English is more widespread in the other American republics.

(4) *Long-range planning* so that South American selection committees can make it known that these sessions will be offered year after year, can choose the best possible groups, and can coach them in English before they leave for the United States. This will enable the South American professionals to get the greatest possible benefit from their work up here.

It is most important to have plans for the sessions made by April or May, and to send university catalogs and other promotional material to Latin American countries no later than June.

(Continued on page 6)

(5) *Clear-cut policy.* The United States centralizing committee and universities should agree on the purpose of the group study projects and plan the type of program that will achieve this purpose. Carrying the program to a successful completion will be greatly aided by having one official committee in each Latin American country to choose the groups, and by letting these committees know the conditions for membership in each university group.

(6) *Self-supporting groups.* If group study projects are to continue, and to be increased, they should not be dependent on subsidies from outside sources. By adding a comparatively small sum to the necessary expenses of travel and university fees, it should be possible to plan a good program of hospitality and field trips and to cover administrative expenses of the centralizing agency and travel agency.

COMMUNITY ACTION ON POSTWAR PROBLEMS

One community in the Middlewest has worked out a technic for creating and voicing public opinion which - in the fashion of the old town meeting - is a product of open discussion. In South Bend, Indiana, a Congress on Post War Peace convened in three sessions, February 21, February 28, and March 7, 1943, with delegates sent from nearly 100 organizations in St. Joseph County, representing churches, schools, industry, labor, civic groups, professional organizations, and governmental agencies. Delegates from schools were chosen from both faculty and high-school students. The public was invited to participate.

At each session short speeches were given on special problems after which the delegates and visitors in the gallery were privileged to ask questions of the speakers. Resolutions pertaining to international, national, and local problems were discussed and voted upon - to be sent to the President of the United States and to Congress and any other persons or groups who should make use of public opinion.

So successful was the undertaking that the 250 assembled delegates voted to perpetuate the congress with its present membership and to reconvene upon call of the executive board. Meanwhile the membership is to be assigned to commissions for special studies and research.

The committee which planned and organized this project has been receiving requests from churches and civic groups in many other cities asking for materials. Any group interested in the mechanics of setting up a similar congress in their community can send letters of inquiry to Rev. W. Bruce Hadley, Executive Secretary of the Council of United Churches of St. Joseph County, c/o YMCA, South Bend, Indiana.

FOURTH AMERICAN CONGRESS OF TEACHERS

The Executive Organization Committee of the Fourth American Congress of Teachers, which was scheduled to meet on April 18, wishes to inform all the professors, educational organizations, and especially invited guests that the Congress has been postponed until October 12-17, 1943.

Up to the present time, the following institutions have informed the Organization Committee that they will send delegates to the Fourth Congress: American Federation of Teachers, from the United States; Sindicato Unico Nacional de Trabajadores de la Enseñanza of Mexico; the Educational Association of Habana, Cuba; the Venezuelan Federation of Teachers; the Association of Secondary Teachers of Venezuela; the Union of Professors and Teachers of Venezuela; the University of Bogotá, Colombia, has designated its former president, D. Agustín Nieto Caballero; the Association of Educators of Ecuador; the National Association of Primary Teachers of Peru; the Central Committee of Bolivian Teachers; the government of Brazil has designated six delegates to represent several branches of the service; the Paraguayan Association of Teachers; the National Teachers Union of Montevideo, Uruguay; the Argentine Federation of Teachers is sending a delegation of twenty professors; from Chile: the Professors' Union, the National Society of Professors, the Association of Normal School Teachers, and many other cultural organizations.

The delegates and especially invited guests to the Fourth Congress will be guests of the government and of the teachers of Chile, who will pay their expenses during their stay in the country and will plan various festivities in their honor.

Since there is sufficient time before the date of the Congress, the Committee suggests:

a. That it is convenient for a summary or statement to be sent to the Committee, briefly describing the studies to be presented at the Congress. The Committee is able to have these printed and distributed for the information of other delegates.

b. That it is possible to have an exhibition of educational materials and textbooks used in the schools of the Americas and of books written by teachers themselves, which would be held at the University of Chile.

c. We are planning a Cultural Program of conferences and lectures by certain delegates and special guests. Those able to participate in this program should send us the titles of talks they are prepared to give, so that proper announcements may be made.

Communications may be sent to Crisologo Gatica Muñoz, Secretario General, Moneda 1330, Casilla (P. O. Box) 283, Santiago, Chile.

HEALTH EDUCATION MATERIALS SENT TO LATIN AMERICA

In preparation for a nationwide health campaign to be carried on in the schools, the Ministry of Health of Venezuela recently requested the chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, Katharine F. Lenroot, to collect material that could be adapted to local conditions.

Knowing the interest of the Office of Education in school problems of the other American republics, the Children's Bureau requested the cooperation of that agency in assembling and reviewing material published by governmental and private agencies in the United States and the two agencies made individual collections of materials on health and nutrition. These collections were reviewed by the medical and nutritional specialists of the Children's Bureau.

This review led to the belief that other countries of the hemisphere might be interested also. Some of the publications recommended were not available for free distribution. The cooperation of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs was therefore sought. A member of the staff of that office reviewed the collection and recommended that funds be made available by the Coordinator to purchase the publications desired.

The Red Cross, which had contributed substantially to the collection, suggested that the Junior Red Cross in the other American republics might be glad to collaborate with the respective Ministries of Health and Education in adapting and translating the material. Consequently, three collections of material were prepared and sent to each country: to the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, and the Junior Red Cross.

Altho the publications had not, at this time of writing, reached their destination in all countries, acknowledgments already have been received of letters from the Children's Bureau announcing shipment of the material, and the unusually enthusiastic words of appreciation indicate eagerness to receive it.

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A request has been received for publications on the cooperative movement in the United States. Materials should be sent to Professor Felix de Gaubeca, Centro de Estudios Cooperativos de Venezuela, Seccional Merida, Merida, Venezuela.

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In South Bend, Indiana, the Art Department of the Progress Club, a women's organization, sponsored an exhibit of "Contemporary Art of the Western Hemisphere" during the month of April. This large exhibit, which represented some cultural aspect of each American nation, each state and territory of the United States, and each province of Canada, was a loan from the International Business Machines, Inc., of New York City. Many programs were planned in connection with the exhibit.

PROPOSED LEAGUE OF STUDENT CLUBS

For almost fifteen years the Pan American club movement has been developing in the schools of this country. Three cities have become the main centers of this activity: Dallas, Texas; New York; and Miami, Florida. In each of these cities are the headquarters of an important league of clubs. Yet among these three leagues there is no contact. This isolation into regional groups has been standing in the way of the formation of a truly national league of clubs. Such an organization would not only receive the recognition due a student movement for hemisphere solidarity from the authorities of our government and all inter-American institutions in this country, but would also be able to be the spokesman of the student clubs in the United States in their relations with student federations in Latin America. Such a relationship is most important if our clubs are to achieve their inter-American objective.

The establishment of *The Pan American Student League of the United States* thru the federation of the existing regional leagues and whatever clubs are not at the present time affiliated with any one of these organizations has been discussed for a long time. In December 1940 the idea was revived by the Committee on Inter-American Relations of the Department of Secondary Teachers of the National Education Association. A letter was sent to the leaders of the three regional leagues. A basis for the suggested federation was outlined and published and widely distributed.

Recently all of this material was republished in a special bulletin No. 5 by the Inter-American Demonstration Center of the U. S. Office of Education at the Evander Childs High School, 800 East Gun Hill Road, New York City. The Center will gladly send copies to all faculty advisers and club presidents who have not received it, on request. In writing to the Center, please be sure to supply the following information: (1) name of club; (2) name of school; (3) address of school; (4) name of faculty adviser; (5) name of club president. After your club has received and studied Bulletin No. 5, the Center would be glad to receive a statement from your club to the following effect: This Club at its meeting held on ... discussed the project of The Pan American Student League of the United States as proposed in Bulletin No. 5 of the Inter-American Demonstration Center, and has voted its support and willingness to affiliate with the proposed League. The statement should be signed by the president, secretary, and faculty adviser of your club.

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The Pan American Association, Inc., of Oakland, California, thru its president, Mrs. Frank Colburn, has distributed a number of complimentary copies of *Pan America in Poster Stamps* (published by Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.). Inserted in the booklet was an eight-page supplement describing the organization and activities of the Pan American Association, Inc.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUBS

Richmond, Indiana, Senior High School reports a discussion group (World Affairs Club) and a travel activity (Around the World Club) in addition to regular classes on Pacific relations and American neighbors. Faculty members participating in the program: Marguerite Burbanck, Lowell Stafford, Helena Sutton, and Charles J. Bechtold.

Father Leo A. Zimmerman, St. Bede College, Peru, Illinois, has written of the organization of a World Problem Forum among students of the college. His Hispanic history class is using films, AMONG US, and current magazines as a basis of discussion of hemispheric and world problems.

The High School of Music and Art, New York City, has an International Relations Club according to Sidney N. Barnett, chairman of the Social Studies Department.

Junior Chapters of the Foreign Affairs Council (922 Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio) have been organized in nineteen high schools in Ohio. Other chapters are now being organized.

BUILDING HEMISPHERIC UNITY

Hilga Halting of the Franklin Junior High School, Green Bay, Wisconsin, has sent a program of their Pan American Day celebration. The sketches and linoleum cuts used in the program are particularly effective. The numbers in the program consisted of dances, choruses, and brief talks by the students.

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In Monroeville, Alabama, the sixth-grade class of Grace McNeil has studied Spanish during the current year according to the *Alabama School Journal* (April 1943). The project culminated in a colorful assembly program.

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St. Ann's Academy, New York City, reports 150 pupils studying Spanish. Brother Henry Joseph has sent AMONG US a copy of *El Faro*, a mimeographed school paper issued in Spanish. It consists largely of brief essays on historical and current events.

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On March 15 and 16 an American-Canadian Conference was held at the New Haven State Teachers College, New Haven, Connecticut. The mimeographed summary of the organization, program, and future plans should be a helpful guide in preparing other conferences on Latin American countries. Dr. May Hall James, a member of the NEA Committee on International Relations and faculty chairman of the conference, will supply further information upon request.

CONFERENCE FOR TEACHERS IN WACO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

A most successful Latin American Conference, sponsored by the Waco (Texas) Branch of the Association for Childhood Education and the Music Department of the Waco Public Schools, was held on March 31, 1943, at Bell's Hill School in Waco.

Special guest of the conference was Señor Romeo Dominguez G., assistant Mexican consul in Dallas. The first all-school Latin American conference was attended by more than 200 Waco classroom teachers and pupils. It consisted of hundreds of classroom sketches by children; demonstrations of classroom activity in every phase of the general school program, based on the study of Spanish and activities suggested in Latin American projects; workshops with pupils at work benches sketching, modeling puppets, and painting pottery. Music consisted, for the most part, of numbers from the songs and records, "Rolito," and the little Mexican boy, Rolito, was the theme figure of the conference. Dances, rhythms, games, and songs lent color to the program. Maps, pottery, basketry, miniature reproductions of characteristic dwellings, puppets, and flags of every Latin American country were included in the exhibit, which was open to the public during the evening.

Comprehensive programs were prepared and mimeographed. Further details may be obtained from Miss Cobbyde Stivers, Director of Music, Waco Public Schools, c/o Waco High School, Waco, Texas.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE

First-hand exchange of news and views about the Americas continues to broaden in the United States in mutual discussions by spokesmen of the various republics.

The most recent example came in a special conference on inter-American affairs organized by the University of Pennsylvania and presented in Philadelphia with the cooperation of some twenty-three organizations.

Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Ambassador from Mexico, and two other noted writers and lecturers were among the principal speakers. They were Dr. Edmundo O'Gorman of Mexico and the Chilean composer and pianist, Rene Amengual.

Outstanding figures in the United States who took part in the sessions included Dana G. Munro, Director of the School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton University; John W. Nason, President of Swarthmore College; George V. McClelland, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; and a number of newspaper writers.

The conference was one in a series of between sixty and seventy scheduled thruout the year under the auspices of the outstanding universities and colleges of the United States.

SUMMER SESSIONS, 1943

An unusual opportunity for persons who wish to improve their knowledge of French, Spanish, German, and Italian in connection with war work, and for teachers and students desiring to continue their studies for a master's degree or doctorate, is found at the Language Schools of Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vermont. Here languages are studied in surroundings that most nearly approximate the environment of the foreign country. Language students are required to take a pledge that they will speak only the language in which they are specializing; the use of English is forbidden.

This summer the Spanish School is to be held at the Bread Loaf School, about twelve miles from Middlebury. The dates of the Spanish School are June 27 to August 8. Classes will be held on three Saturdays of the session.

A number of scholarships are available to assist needy students in defraying expenses.

For bulletins of the individual schools and other information write to: Language Schools Office, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont.

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The Rocky Mountain School of Languages, affiliated with Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, will open its summer session on June 14. As in past years, there will be two terms: one from June 14 thru July 23, and another from July 26 thru August 20.

Information regarding courses and credits may be obtained from J. M. Hernández, Director, 735 Asp Avenue, Norman, Oklahoma.

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Highlighted by the presence of several distinguished South American educators the program of the Casa Pan Americana for the summer session at Mills College has been announced by John Harvey Furbay, director. The session opens June 28 and extends thru August 7, 1943.

As evidence of its cooperation with the Mills program of Pan American studies the Department of State thru the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs is sending Germán Arciniegas as chairman of the Pan American Workshop.

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The Claremont Colleges announce a summer conference and study program on American Hemispheric Solidarity. Tuition scholarships are available to Latin American graduate students and teachers in the United States employed in communities where Spanish or Portuguese is commonly spoken. Address the Director of Studies, Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California.

Language study opportunities in Canada are suggested by brief announcements of the Union Cultural de los Pueblos Latinos de America at the University of Montreal, and in French history and culture at Laval University in Quebec.

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A survey of Latin America is a course announced for the summer of 1943 by the Winona State Teachers College, Winona, Minnesota. The instructor is Jose B. Acuna, an exchange professor from Costa Rica.

Schools, colleges, and universities providing summer schools and courses of special interest to young people from Latin America have been invited to send descriptive materials to Dariel Steer, Schools Department, La Prensa, 245 Canal Street, New York City. This Spanish language daily has placed a number of Spanish-speaking students in educational institutions of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE SEMINARS

International Service Seminars, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, will bring together, from this and other countries, students whose common bond of interest is a concern to promote international peace. Problems will be analyzed from the viewpoint of those who represent various countries. Historical, economic, religious, and sociological aspects will be considered and special emphasis given to peace solutions, to postwar reorganization and reconstruction. Each day will include a program of meditation, study, recreation, and work. June 26-August 14. Fee $100. (Some scholarship help may be available.)

Indiana-Ohio-Michigan area. Thirty students from foreign countries and ten from the United States will be accepted.

Guilford College, North Carolina. Thirty students from foreign countries and ten from the United States will be accepted. The program emphasis will be primarily on Latin American problems in the world picture.

It is hoped that a third seminar can be held. The time, place, and program emphasis will be announced later. For other information write to American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NEWS FROM AMERICA SOUTH

FROM BOLIVIA

An interesting sociological innovation, linked with Bolivia's production of tin for the United Nations war needs, has been developed for the welfare of miners' children.

A large recreational resort, recently completed, provides the children with an environment which contrasts markedly with that of the tin mining region. It is located on a tract of thirty-five acres in the pleasant valley of Quillacolla near the city of Cochabamba.

The miners' boys and girls spend three months of each year enjoying well-planned recreation, good food, and healthy outdoor life at the new center. At the same time they receive practical farming and handicraft training.

Main feature of the resort is the central two-story structure, built in the form of a large square after the pattern of the old monasteries. It was planned in accordance with designs used in modern North American college dormitories.

The project is a private philanthropy, without state aid or support, being financed by Don Mauricio Hochschild, one of Bolivia's leading tin mine owners. The initial cost was more than $120,000.

RIO DE JANEIRO - Official announcement concerning the sale of war bonds indicates extent to which Brazilians are supporting their nation in its war effort. The bond issue, scheduled to be sold in approximately two years, was disposed of to citizens within five months.

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CARACAS - Venezuela and Colombia recently signed an agreement under which commercial planes of the two countries are permitted to fly over each other's territory. They also will lend each other reciprocal facilities in certain frontier regions.

FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic has made notable social gains during recent months and is laying plans for further strides in the same direction.

Gains already achieved were outlined recently by Senora Carmelita Landestoy, who has been making a study of social service systems in the United States.

"Today," she said, "16,000 children receive free lunches in our urban and rural schools.

"Every effort is made to encourage our broad social and educational program which promotes improved dietetic and hygienic conditions and betterment of working habits and individual discipline."

Discussing progress of women in her homeland, Senora Landestoy continued:

"Since the women of my country obtained the right to vote last year, they have shown that they are ready for this privilege. Now they have the same legal rights as men.

"We are teaching the mothers of our children hygiene, better cooking methods, and proper economy. We are encouraging the cultivation of gardens.

"Now that the start has been made, we are confident of great improvement in the future."

Senora Landestoy came to the United States with the intention of gathering material to form a report to be tendered to President Rafael Trujillo and to obtain the basis of suggestions for further improvement of the republic's social service structure.

Dr. Gustavo Pittaluga, Spanish medical scholar and professor of the University of Havana, is being lent by Cuba to Puerto Rico to help advance medicine there.

FROM MEXICO

Mexico is discouraging tourist activities which might be detrimental to the war effort of the United States.

A unit of the government, the Mexican Tourist Association, recently urged that all who plan to visit Mexico make certain that no loss of war production time or efficiency will be involved. Its position was outlined in "an open letter to the people of the United States."

"If your visit to Mexico would in any way injure or impede your country's war effort," the official agency stated, "Mexico begs you to stay at home. But if you can be spared, or if overwork and health demand rest and change, you are doubly welcome here.

"Mexico is at one with the United States in the great global struggle to preserve democracy. Our war materials are streaming over the border to be turned by your country into the finished products of war. Our citizens are answering the call of your farms for labor. Our armies are in close collaboration with yours.

"Please take this into consideration in planning your Mexican vacation; and then, if you feel free to come, you can plunge whole-heartedly into the great variety of vacation pleasures that Mexico has to offer."

Meanwhile, a unique phase of postwar planning is being advanced here in anticipation of the rush of travel to this country and - thru it - to Central America when the war ends.

Reports from Honduras have told about recent work of representatives of the Mexican Tourist Association in that country as a part of the program to collect tourist information from Central American sources. That information will be used as the basis of a campaign to draw tourists when the conflict is concluded.

The ending of the war will find Central America accessible to automobile tourists thru facilities of the Pan American Highway. Presence of greatly improved air and rail facilities, developed and used largely in connection with the war effort, also will be available to postwar tourists.

A special treaty covering movement of tourists has already been concluded between Mexico and El Salvador and a similar treaty between Mexico and Guatemala is reported to be in prospect.

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Archeologists, explorers, and historians thruout the Americas are hailing the priceless treasures found in Monte Alban, in the state of Oaxaca, one of the richest archeological zones in the Western Hemisphere.

Altho exploration and restoration of this ancient site of the Zapotec Indians have been going on only since 1931, the mountain has yielded hundreds of museum objects of rare beauty. More than 100 tombs of warrior dead already have been uncovered in the mountain, located some 375 miles south of Mexico City.

Heading the government-financed exploration project is a 47-year-old attorney, Alfonso Caco, who has earned a worldwide reputation as an archeologist; assisting him are six experts, three students from Mexico's National School of Anthropology, and 130 workers who are racing against time to uncover and restore as much of Monte Alban as possible before the rainy season begins.

"There is work in Monte Alban for many generations of archeologists," Senor Caco believes. "I have hardly scratched the surface."

Rising a thousand feet over the peaceful Valley of Oaxaca, Monte Alban can be reached in 25 minutes over an excellent road from the city of Oaxaca, which was built by the Spanish conquerors.

The entire mountain had been transformed by the ancient Zapotec Indians into a warrior city, dominating the valley and the surrounding areas. It is rich with buildings, terraces, and pyramids - and treasure. Each season of exploration brings to light, from under the thick layer of grass and earth which reveals the outline of the structure beneath, the wealth of the Zapotec culture and that of the Mixtec Indians who conquered the Zapotecas and who, too, left their historic records in Monte Alban.

The main platform of the mountain - a rectangle 1000 feet long and 850 wide, is completely surrounded by platforms from which the pyramids rise. The north building, original site of the exploration, revealed a monumental staircase, which archeologists believe is the widest in the Americas.

From one tomb, designated as No. 7, which has given the mountain its greatest fame, Senor Caco and his aides have uncovered more than 500 major objects of outstanding beauty, richness, and cultural importance.

Exhibited at the Mexican State Museum of Oaxaca, these treasures include bowls of marble, knives, bracelets, earrings, carved animals, birds, serpents, figures, breastplates, necklaces, rings made of heavy gold, silver, coral, pearls, turquoise, jade, and diamonds.

Among the objects is a rock crystal urn measuring four and one-half inches in height, three inches in diameter, with sides two-fifths of an inch thick. The creation of so perfect an object by a workman using primitive tools is amazing, archeologists point out.

Other rare treasures found in tomb No. 7 include a large breastpiece representing a "jaguar-knight." The human head wears a jaguar's head helmet, from which flow feathers of gold thread. A fleshless human jawbone forms a mask over the mouth and the cords which support it can be seen hanging under the nose. In the ears are two discs from which a serpent's head projects, and suspended from the neck is a collar with a small bird as pendant.

Senor Caco recalled how his aides discovered tomb No. 7. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of January 9, 1931, he said, the sounds of the picks of the exploring party warned them that they were directly over a tomb. The men immediately began to remove one of the stones that formed the entrance to the chamber. Thru the narrow opening lighted by a flashlight, they saw a human skull and eight goblets of rock crystal.

Quickly removing a second stone, one of the assistants squeezed his way into the tomb. And soon he exclaimed with joy. The anxiously waiting party outside began at once to enlarge the opening so that Senor Caco himself could enter.

Since then "No. 7" has revealed riches without equal - an archeologist's dream, a hemisphere's treasure chest.

All the finds in the tomb, experts say, are of the Mixtec culture, with the exception of several vessels and urns which are distinctly Zapoteca. Many of the Zapotecan tombs were utilized by the Mixtecs who removed the contents and there buried their own dead. The Mixtecs then blocked the original entrance with earth and opened a new entrance thru the roof, sealing it with Zapotecan inscribed stones.

Why the Mixtecs should have used Zapotec tombs is one of the many mysteries of Monte Alban. Another is the extensive use of white and green jade in a country where no jade deposits have ever been discovered.

Monte Alban is still a closed book when compared with all that is known of the Aztec and Mayan civilizations. Nevertheless, tremendous progress has been made toward unearthing the treasures which are buried here.

During the past twelve years the Mexican Government has sponsored the entire exploration project - from contributing funds to furnishing the workers. In spite of the great national needs which the government must satisfy, these contributions have not ceased.

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When President Manuel Avila Camacho formally opened the new highway from Mexico City to Oaxaca on May 5, new access was provided to one of the most colorful regions in the Americas.

The 340-mile highway, a link in the Pan American system, leads to a section little known to tourists despite its archaeological significance, architectural reflections of ancient Mayan culture, unique Indian customs, and extraordinary scenic attractions.

Oaxaca, capital of the state of the same name, always has been considered by the people of Mexico as one of the nation's most charming colonial cities. Chief among its monumental buildings is the fine old cathedral of Santo Domingo, which dates from 1553 and was erected only a few years after the first Spanish settlement.

In anticipation of the tourist trend to follow opening of the new highway, accommodations in Oaxaca are to be augmented by several first-class hotels. The first of these - the Marques del Valle - has been named in honor of Cortes' title which still is borne by his descendants.

Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, chose the Valley of Oaxaca as his own possession, and for good reason.

The city is situated in a valley more than 5000 feet above sea level where the equable climate "makes every day a day in spring."

Sometimes known as Oaxaca de Juarez, the city's historical significance depends less upon Cortes than upon its native son, Benito Juarez, Mexico's great liberator and national hero.

In the archaeological remains at nearby Mitla and Monte Alban, tourists - whose numbers will increase greatly in postwar days - will view remains of the Mayan culture which flourished in the region during the early centuries of the Christian era. Influences of that civilization still are evidenced in the lives and customs of the Zapotec Indians who form the majority of the native population.

The Department of Education of Mexico has announced that basic textbooks required in all the nation's public schools will be issued free to the school children.

FROM PUERTO RICO

Carmen Domenech, a Puerto Rican, is spending this school year in residence at Park College in Parkville, Missouri. AMONG US sent her greetings and best wishes and invited her to contribute to one of the spring issues. We said: "We try to help students and teachers become more familiar with educational activities in all the Americas and we like as often as possible to use personal, informal material. Would you care to write us a letter for publication? Could you suggest any ways in which teachers and students can make a contribution to lasting inter-American understanding?"

Following are excerpts from her reply:

"I will try to do my best on this occasion because it is such a good opportunity to talk about the misunderstanding existing between the 'Americans' and Puerto Ricans. It is very true that the natives of the island have a very bad conception of the American people, and my experiences in this country have taught me the horrible ideas some Americans have of the Puerto Ricans. Several times I have been deeply hurt by the behavior of some Americans but I really don't blame them, for that is what they have been taught.

"They have been taught erroneously by such a book as *Inside Latin America* by John Gunther and some similar articles published very often in the United States. It is quite a coincidence that I happened to be reading that book when I received your letter asking for some suggestions for a better understanding between Latins and Americans. How can a man on a three- or four-day visit to the island write about conditions there? I think no person, however intelligent, is in a position to talk about conditions in a region on such a short visit. It seems to me that in order to judge a people fairly we have first of all to live with that group for a period of at least three or four years, to have some knowledge of their language, their beliefs, their philosophy of life, their culture, and their way of living. We have to look for statistics and get acquainted with the most prominent members and representatives of the people - not just one single man who perhaps is not of their liking.

"Teachers can do a great deal to educate the present generation. [I believe we can improve understanding] by sending American representatives who are well educated, efficient, free from prejudice, sincere, and equipped with some knowledge of the Spanish language, customs and beliefs. We have to realize that Puerto Rico had an European culture for one hundred years before America was colonized. They still believe in the magnificence of their culture which is deeply attached to them and which they are not very willing to give up. However, in spite of all this the Puerto Ricans want to have more intimate relationship with the mainland. The proof is that Americans are welcome on the island and enjoy themselves very much.

"As for the educational system in Puerto Rico - it is not bad altho it could be better. About 90 percent of the population knows how to read and write. A great number of these just know how to sign their names and read the daily news, but this is enough to be considered literate. Due to economic conditions they cannot go beyond the third or fourth grade. There is, however, a large number who go as far as high school and still quite a few go on to institutions of higher learning.

"We have a number of colleges many of which are supported by religious sects. Besides, there is the Polytechnic Institute, a college of Liberal Arts in the city of San German; the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in the city of Mayaguez, which is a branch of our highest institution of learning - the University of Puerto Rico, stiuated in Rio Piedras. The University has approximately 5000 students without including those enrolled in the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. It prepares teachers in all fields, social workers, lawyers, and all other professions. The only course not offered here is that of medicine, but even then students can come their senior year and take their interneship in the Hospital of Tropical Diseases situated in the same place as the University.

"From the first grade on we study English as well as our native Spanish, and we take other foreign languages in advanced courses. We have both American and Puerto Rican teachers. By the end of our student career we have a full knowledge of two languages."

BUENOS AIRES - Large numbers of doctors and nurses from Argentina and Uruguay have been attending demonstrations of the Kenny method for treating infantile paralysis. The demonstrations have been given at the Children's Hospital here. Three United States specialists in the Kenny treatment recently arrived here.

NEWS FOR THE BOOKSHELF

REVISTA DE LA ASSOCIACIÓN DE MAESTROS is the organ of the Teachers Association of Puerto Rico, issued monthly in Spanish. The address of this publication is Apartado de Correos 1166, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Subscription $1 a year.

LATIN AMERICA: ITS PLACE IN WORLD LIFE, by Samuel Guy Inman, has recently been published by Harcourt, Brace and Co., 383 Madison Avenue, New York City. The price is $3.75.

CANTEMOS is a collection of Spanish songs for group singing, arranged and edited by Wilson, Starfield, and Levenson. It is published by the Penny Press, 366 Greenwich Street, New York City. Price 10 cents.

SPANISH AT SIGHT - one of the most fascinating books we have seen on "learning to speak Spanish." It approaches its task in a "conversational style" reduced to writing and combined with pictures. The result is a publication of great attractiveness. Prepared by experienced language teachers and printed in quality and distinctive format. Address: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York City. Price $1.25; 96 pages.

THE MEXICO MAGAZINE - reported in the April issue of AMONG US - has advanced its annual subscription price to $2; single copies 20 cents.

Informative Classroom Picture Publishers have announced the preparation of several portfolios of pictures for all ages about several Latin American countries. The portfolio on Mexico has already been released and one on Brazil will be next. Twelve to twenty plates of photographs or illustrations and a large pictorial map are included, visualizing customs, clothing, food, industries, natural resources, plant and animal life, topography and climatic regions of each country. Address: Informative Classroom Picture Publishers, 1209 Kalamazoo Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich. Price of each portfolio is $2.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS - 1941 is the first volume of a series on inter-American affairs being published by the Columbia University Press. It includes information on inter-American trade, United States investments in the other Americas, and other economic data. It covers the principal developments during 1941 in the United States, Canada, and other American nations. Address: Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York City.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN SONG AND GAME BOOK is a collection of songs and games which are actually a part of the folk lore of America. The work was done by the Work Projects Administration of the state of New Mexico. Descriptions of games and the songs themselves are given in both Spanish and English. The book is cloth bound; size 8 inches by 9 inches, with music. It is cleverly illustrated. A. S. Barnes and Co. is the publisher: 67 West 44th Street, New York City. Price $2.

ANOTHER LANGUAGE is a quarterly paper issued by the Linguaphone Institute. It is devoted to language study and international culture. Many languages receive attention. Address: Linguaphone Institute, RCA Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City. The paper is free.

NEW HORIZONS - published by the Pan American Airways System - presents each month a wealth of human interest stories and factual information about Latin Americans. Printed in attractive format, with many photographs, it should have special interest to the "air-minded" youth of the United States. Subscription price $1 a year; single copies 10 cents. Address: PAA, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York City.

FUTURE - the magazine of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce - is printing a series of articles on Latin American countries. The April 1943 issue includes an article, "Know Guatemala," by Raymond A. Wolff. This idea of acquainting a group thru its official journal with our neighbors to the South should be of interest to the editors of other associational publications. Address: U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Subscription price $1 a year; single copies 25 cents.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE for April 10 is a particularly interesting and helpful number for those concerned with Pan-Americana. Nelson Rockefeller has written an article on the spirit of hemisphere cooperation. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has a statement on the study of Spanish as a valuable common ground. Other articles deal with Latin American authors and with some of the publications now available to North American readers. Address: 25 West 45th Street, New York City. Subscription price $5 a year; single copies 15 cents.

LA PRENSA - Spanish language daily newspaper published in New York - issued a Pan American Day edition on April 14. The second part of the newspaper was made up of feature articles on the activities of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs as well as other items of mutual interest to the American republics. The first part of this issue in the usual news format dealt with world affairs. Of special interest to many will be the Spanish

(PLEASE ORDER PUBLICATIONS IN EACH CASE FROM THE AGENCY INDICATED)

lessons which appear each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The annual rates are $9 for the daily. Address: La Prensa, 245 Canal Street, New York City.

MUSIC IN LATIN AMERICA is a brief survey compiled from the writings of a number of men by Charles Seeger, Chief of the Music Division of the Pan American Union. It was published in 1942. Address: Pan American Union, Music Division, Washington, D. C. Price 25 cents.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF MUSIC EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE AMERICAS BEFORE 1940 is a translation from the Spanish work of the same title by Eugenio Pereira Salas of the University of Chile. It is published by the Pan American Union, Music Division, Washington, D. C.

THE AIRPLANE AND TOMORROW'S WORLD, by Waldemar Kaempffert, is published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc. (30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, 31 pages, 10 cents). Reveals the Western Hemisphere in the world pattern.

BULLETIN, issued by the Cleveland Council on Inter-American Relations, lists interests, publications, and motion pictures as well as the activities of the active Cleveland group. Director: C. Langdon White, 922 Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Recent materials for elementary, junior and senior high-school classes which are making a study of the people of Latin America can be obtained free of charge by writing to Miss Jessie A. Lane, U. S. Office of Education, Room 2751, South Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAS AND THE POSTWAR WORLD (16 pages) issued by the Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation is now available in Spanish edition. Address: Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.

NEWS NOTES ON EDUCATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES AT WAR is a release of the Office of War Information which is available upon request. Address: Educational Services Division, Office of War Information, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE JOURNAL presents monthly articles on policies, problems, and procedures of concern to teachers of modern foreign languages. Its book reviews should be particularly helpful to those seeking new Spanish textbooks. The sponsor is the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers. Address: Business Office, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis. Subscription $2 per year.

NOTES ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (No. 1, April 1943) is issued by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies, an organization sponsored by the National Research Council, American Council of Learned Societies, and the Social Science Research Council. It is to be published twice a year with occasional special issues (annual subscription price $1). The committee hopes the publication will give integration to Latin American studies in the humanities and social sciences and provide a medium for problems of teaching and research. Subscriptions should be sent to Wendell C. Bennett, 55 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

THE YWCA IN LATIN AMERICA, by Ruth F. Woodsmall, summarizes five months of observation. Particular attention is given to Mexico, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil. The bulletin (52 pages) is issued by the World's Young Women's Christian Association, 1155 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOOKS ABOUT MIDDLE AMERICA is a selected bibliography by Charles M. Wilson. It includes only standard publications in English, most of which are currently available from publishers in the United States. The list is intended primarily for journalists, economists, and others in public life. Address: The Middle America Information Bureau (conducted by the United Fruit Co.), 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

MEXICO - UNIT OF TEACHING PICTURES - a portfolio of twelve plates of photographs visualizing farms, cities, schools, work, clothing, pyramids, etc., of Mexico. Each plate accompanied by a one-page text prepared by Stella Burke May. Illustrated maps are also included in the portfolio. Probably most useful in Grades I thru VI. Published by Informative Classroom Picture Publishers, Grand Rapids, Mich. Each portfolio $2.

LATIN AMERICA AND HEMISPHERE SOLIDARITY, by Downs, Singer, and Beckner, is an elementary text designed primarily to be used as a unit of study rather than a full course. Emphasis is placed on the reasons for the attention now being given to Latin America and on the obstacles which must be overcome if the Good Neighbor policy is to realize its full meaning. D. C. Heath and Co. is the publisher. Address: 285 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass. Price $1.40.

THE LATIN-AMERICAN COLLECTION OF THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART (compiled by Lincoln Kirstein) contains 113 reproductions in black and white of contemporary paintings, sculpture, and prints. The text summarizes the history of modern art in Latin America, and includes brief biographies of the artists. A bibliography lists a representative collection of publications on Latin American art. Price $2. Address: Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53d Street, New York City.

CORRECTION - The poster OUR FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS, listed in the April issue of AMONG US as avilable free from the U. S. Government Printing Office, is no longer available.

SPECIAL BOOK REVIEWS

These reviews by Mildred Small Allen are an attempt to state an unbiased opinion of the value of the books to teachers.

I have chosen to review for the last issue of AMONG US, 1942-43, Herbert Agar's new book A TIME FOR GREATNESS (Little Brown and Company, $2.50) because to me it brought sobriety and humility and at the same time faith in the idea that can save the world from total defeat. It is not a book about Latin America as all others in this department have been. Indeed, the words Latin America are mentioned but once. Yet no other book I have read recently has said so much about the Good Neighbor policy without using those words. The fact on which Mr. Agar pounds with often painful hammer blows thruout the book is that the time has come when we *have* to be great in our personal, institutional, national, and international life or we are lost for no one knows how long. We can no longer afford not to make ourselves great in character in all our national life, for what has always been immoral is now suicidal as well - race prejudice, poor politics, unethical business, and every failure to use our machinery wisely. A tremendously strong group of people has challenged the intelligence of democracy and the idea of the brotherhood of men. The group, believing only in the idea of force, was able to become strong because problems the whole world of nations had to face were not handled with strength of character. A vacuum was not filled with good so it was filled with evil. Force is being met now with force, but while we are fighting to gain control over that group we have to prove to all men on earth that we believe in our idea enough to *live* it, not just to fight to preserve it. If we do not live it the vacuum will again be filled with evil in spite of noble words and promises during the struggle for survival.

The idea? It is the "explosive idea": equality - Equality in God, which concept seems to involve for Mr. Agar these three divisions: (1) equality of opportunity; (2) equality in access to civilization - to the amenities of life which Pericles called "recreation of the spirit" (health, education, participation in cultural life); and (3) equality in protection against the abuse of power - political or economic.

Perhaps in this limited space I should hasten to express my interpretation of Mr. Agar's thesis with regard to our Good Neighbor policy, urging everyone to be interested enough in this book to read it carefully.

I am not alone, I know, in the fear that the present attitude of complete friendliness with Latin American countries, tho sincere, can be sabotaged after the war by people with power and without greatness. "The dangers from without are giving us a chance to be better than our normal selves," says Mr. Agar. We are unified in our eagerness to promote good neighborliness because the war is making it imperative. Voices of intolerance, arrogance, and selfishness are hushed now because public opinion is against them. But when the pressure subsides just listen for them; they will be there and they will be overwhelmingly strong. "What are *we* getting out of this, anyway? Business is business. Being friendly and helpful is all right in a pinch, but now they can go their way and I'll go mine."

Anyone with any vision can see that we have everything to gain by good neighborliness with all nations for all time. That policy has to last or we will again be lost to agony. The fight to be "better than our normal selves" will be much tougher after those voices begin to rise in the press and in Congress and in places where business is controlled.

We are making a tremendous effort thruout the United States to enlighten ourselves about and to try to understand a sister continent - an endeavor which we too long neglected. That effort has penetrated to every active citizen of our country. When the war is over we will all have to stand the test of greatness. Each of us should be preparing ourselves to raise a voice that will drown out in shame the voices of those in important places who haven't the moral vision and tenacity to pass the test.

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A Mexican scholar and statesman, a true Pan Americanist and democrat, a master of the English language, and a man remarkably familiar with the United States has written A LATIN AMERICAN SPEAKS. Luis Quintanilla, for several years Minister Plenipotentiary in the Mexican Embassy in Washington and now Mexican Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., has given a thought-provoking message to us in this book. With great sincerity he throws light on some of the darkest corners of national and international life in this hemisphere with the ardent faith that once fault is known it can be corrected by the people.

His book is organized simply into three divisions. The first, "Intra-America," concerns itself with considerations of prejudices and facts within nations. In the section "Inter-America" Quintanilla discusses the history of relations between the nations of the hemisphere. The heart of his suggestions seems to be that if Pan Americanism is to be more than wishful thinking it must rest on a plausible inter-American economy. "Extra-America," the third part, clarifies the meaning of democracy and points up the part that a united continent will play in the shaping of a world society. Published by Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price $2.50.